

## THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,  
Unswayed by influence and unbribed by gain—  
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,  
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1843.

## Democratic Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN MATTOCKS.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

HORACE EATON.

FOR TREASURER,

JOHN SPALDING.

FOR CONGRESS—4TH DISTRICT.

George B. Chandler.

SENATORS—CALEDONIA COUNTY.

Calvin Morrill,

Orra Crosby.

SENATOR—ORLEANS COUNTY.

David M. Camp.

SENATOR—ESSEX COUNTY.

David Hubbard, 3d.

## Charles Hudson to the Farmers.

## THE EFFORTS TO DEPRESS THE PRICE OF WOOL EXPOSED.

In the Boston Traveller, of March last, in the Agricultural Department of the Paper, (which department is under the charge of one Merriam, a locofoco, though the general character of the paper is not political) there appeared an article upon the new Tariff, particularly in reference to wool, which is now going the rounds of the locofoco papers of this State, and is in fact a revival of the last year's 2½ mills story. It is most deceptive in its character, and calculated and designed to render odious our new Tariff, and to do great injury to the wool interests of Vermont.

This article is copied into the last Star, and the attention of the people called to it; and can it be believed, in order to prove that the new Tariff has not checked the importation of wool, the returns of importations previous to the time of the new Tariff went into effect, are quoted? It is a specimen of the statements of the article. In the Boston Atlas of July 29, the Hon. Charles Hudson, a member of Congress, who aided in the passage of the Tariff, and who fought manfully the Free Traders, and defended the doctrine of Protection, has answered and fully exposed the deceptions of the locofoco enemy of Protection. Below we copy so much of Mr. Hudson's exposure as relates immediately to the point at issue:

The statement made in the article before me, virtually says that there is not a shadow of truth in the statement that the ad valorem and specific duty on wool amounts to 44 per cent. Now I maintain that my position is fully sustained by the facts in the case. By the Boston Price Current in March last, the time at which the article was written, it will be seen that the average price of imported wool, on which these duties would operate, was about 20 cents per pound, and the duties upon it would exceed rather than fall short of 44 per cent. The ad valorem duty would be 30 per cent, and the specific duty of 3 cents per pound would amount to 15 per cent—making an aggregate duty of 45 per cent. And this estimate is made upon the price in this country. If we should take the price at the port whence it was imported, the 3 cents per pound would be increased, when carried out ad valorem; so as to make the whole duty some 46 or 48 per cent. The very number of the Traveller and Advocate which contains the charge of misrepresentation, fully sustains the statement in my article. By the price current in the Traveller and Advocate, of July 15th, it will be seen that the imported wool on which the duties in question would operate, was selling at the average price of 23 cents per pound. If we deduct from this price the cost of importation and other necessary charges, to say nothing of the duty, we shall bring the invoice price down to at least 21 cents per pound, at which price the aggregate duty would be 44 per cent. Now what becomes of the charge that there is not a shadow of truth in my statement, that wool enjoyed a protection of at least 44 per cent? It turns out like most of Mr. M.'s statements—wanting in justice and truth.

But the Advocate tells us, that the duty of 30 per cent, and the 3 cents specific per pound, is all humbug; for, says he, "it does not apply to one thirtieth part of the wool imported." Here we have one tangible position, that twenty-nine thirtieths of all the wool imported, costs 7 or less than 7 cents per pound in the foreign market. If Mr. M. can sustain this position, he will do something towards making out his case. But let us examine his proof. He relies upon an official document, which he quotes with an air of triumph. He tells us that by the last return of the Secretary of the treasury, it appears that, of rising fifteen millions of pounds of wool imported, all was free, except about half a million of pounds. Here we have his position and his proof. Now it so happens that the document to which he refers, does not, and cannot, apply to the subject before us. It bears, on its face, a refutation of the use Mr. M. makes of it. Its title is "Commerce and Navigation, U. S.—1841;" and every person acquainted with the subject, knows that the commercial year ends with September. So that his proof amounts simply to this,—that the tariff of 1832, modified and nearly destroyed by the compromise act of 1833, did not, in the year ending in September, 1841, protect the wool growing interest. And this is gravely brought forward to show that the

tariff of 1842, passed a year after the time embraced in the document referred to, will not protect the farmers! His logic, or rather sophism, is this: the tariff of 1833 did not protect the wool growers; therefore the tariff of 1842, which is entirely different in its provisions on this subject, will not protect them. But there is something more serious involved in this case than false logic. It is either a specimen of gross ignorance, or an attempt to impose upon the public. He may embrace either horn of the dilemma.

But this boasted friend of the farmers attempts to make them believe that, by the present tariff merino selected fleeces can be imported under the 5 per cent. clause. Now I say, without any qualification, that this statement is unfounded. In the first place such fleeces cannot be purchased for 7 cents per pound, and he admits it, in the very article in question. His words are—"Even merino selected fleeces, half blood, and native wool from Buenos Ayres, have been sold at public auction in New York, at prices averaging from 13 to 3 cents per pound." Here it will be seen that the wool from Buenos Ayres, taking his statement to be true, varied from 3 to 13 cents. This wool he divides into three classes—merino selected fleeces, half blood, and native; and he tells us that the average is from 3 to 13 cents per pound. All this may be true, and still the "selected merino fleeces" may have been worth 20 or 25 cents per pound; and the only reason why they sold as low as 13 cents, was owing to their being averaged with the coarse native wool, which is of a very inferior quality. But take his statement just as it is, and what does it prove? Why that selected merino wool from Buenos Ayres has been sold for 13 cents per pound. And what follows? Not that it paid but 44 mills per pound, as he asserts, but that it came under the other clause of the law, and so was subjected to a very high rate of duty. We will follow out his statement, and see to what results it will bring us. He tells us that merino selected fleeces sold in 1841 for 13 cents per pound, and that the prices have since fallen 25 per cent; this would bring the price down to 9½ cents in our market; allow 1½ cents for cost and charges of importation, and you bring the price in the foreign market down to 8 cents per pound. Now, by the provisions of the law, what would be the duty upon such wool? Not 5 per cent., as he would have the farmers believe, but 67½ per cent. This would be the duty in such a case; the 30 per cent. ad valorem would stand 30 per cent., and the 3 cents specific would be 37½ per cent.—making 67½ per cent., as before stated; from 67½—thereby showing that his statement is 62½ per cent. distant from the truth.

But we will not examine his statements in detail. Admit that his selected merino fleeces can be bought for 3 or 4 cents per pound in a foreign market—even this would not entitle them to the privilege of coming in under the five per cent. For the law not only requires that the wool cost 7 cents or less, but it expressly provides that it must be "coarse," in contradistinction from fine merino fleeces. Mr. M. seems disposed to substitute his own assertion for the express provision of the law. While the 5 per cent. clause of the law applies exclusively to coarse wool, he is careful to substitute merino or fine in its place; and, not satisfied with this, he must have something a little more at variance with the law, and consequently he adds selected fleeces. Now suppose a cargo of coarse or inferior wool should be imported, and there should be found only one of his fine merino selected fleeces, what would be the effect? It would subject the whole cargo, though it might be worth no more than 5 cents per pound, to the highest rate of duty. The law provides, "That when wool of different qualities, and different kinds or sorts, is imported in the same bag or package, it shall be appraised at the value of the finest or most valuable kind or sort, and a duty charged thereon accordingly. Provided further, that if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality."

These and several other provisions were incorporated into the last tariff, for the express purpose of curing the evils and abuses which existed under the former law; and yet, whenever the editor of the Advocate speaks upon the subject, he has not the candor to notice these new provisions, but speaks of the law as though it were an exact copy of the law of 1838 or 1832, so far the subject of wool is concerned. In the very article before us, as we have already seen, he refers to the importation in 1841, under the old law, to show what must be the effect of the present tariff, as though both laws were precisely alike. But the old law differed from the present in three important particulars; 1st, the maximum price of the favored wool under the old law, was 8 cents, under the present law it is 7; 2d, the 8 cent wool, by the old law, was admitted free of duty—the 7 cent wool, by the present law, pays 5 per cent; 3d, the present law contains several distinct provisions, introduced for the very purpose of preventing the evils which were found to exist under the old law. And we may add another difference—the old law allowed credit, and the present law requires cash duties.

We have already noticed the injustice of referring to the importations under the former law, to show the operations of the present law. I will give a specimen of the importations of wool into Boston, both before and after the passage of the present tariff law—by which it will be seen that the searching provisions of our present law have checked the evils of which the farmers had just reason to complain, under the old law. There was imported into the District of Boston and Charlestown:

From Sept. 1, 1841, to March 31, 1842, of wool not exceeding 8 cents per pound, 2,552,600 lbs.—value \$197,110.

From Sept. 1, 1842, to March 31, 1843, of wool not exceeding 7 cents per lb, 533,445 lbs.—value \$25,010.

Here it will be seen that the importation of the low priced wool has fallen off in seven months under the present tariff, 2,313,055 pounds, and the value has been reduced \$152,100. These facts, which may be relied upon as authentic, show most conclusively, the falsity of the position laid down in the article before us; and they also show that nothing is wanting, but time to work off the stock now on hand, to bring the price of wool up to a fair standard. In

fact, an increase of prices has been going on for the last two months. From the Boston Price Current, it appears that full blood American wool, which, in February last, was selling for 30 to 31 cents, will now bring 35 to 38 cents, showing a decided improvement in this article, which should be ascribed to the beneficial effect of the very law which the Advocate is now assailing.

## "Better Times" getting along.

With a faithless President, but a faithful Congress, after a severe and protracted struggle, all must now confess, that the Whigs have so regulated matters that better days are dawning upon us; yea, they are with us. Money has been growing plentier for the last 12 months in our cities, and just so soon as the products of the Country began to flow into the cities and manufacturing towns, money flowed back into the Country, and it is now becoming more plenty every day. The importation of specie the last year has been \$30,000,000, and the export but \$10,000,000, leaving us a balance of \$20 millions of dollars. This is one of the first fruits of Protection.

The Boston Post—a locofoco paper by the way—says, money is abundant in Boston at 2½ per cent per annum. The Mercantile Journal in reference to what the Post says, remarks:

"We add to the above, on the authority of persons well acquainted with the subject, that business is looking up wonderfully, and that a good fall trade is anticipated. Things are now in an infinitely more healthy condition than they have been for the last five years."

In most other principal towns the same thing is also true. "Things are now in an infinitely more healthy condition than they have been for THE LAST FIVE YEARS."

Manufacturers are enlarging their works—and abundant employment is given to their workmen, and an increase of wages too.

We are feeling the good influences of things here in Vermont. Nearly all the wool has gone off at improved prices, and for cash; drovers are busy buying up cattle with cash in hand, and the prices are improving, and inquiry is brisk for the products of the soil. Things were not so a year ago. A farmer not many miles from us, sold a few days ago, for cash in hand, stock, to the amount of \$300.

There cannot have been less than one million of dollars paid out to the people of Vermont within the last six weeks for their products, and this money will be scattered, and go into the hands of all classes—the farmer, the mechanic and the man who works by the month and day, will all share in the good fruits. Better markets, better prices, better wages and more money, are all in prospect: shall we allow the locofocos to vote us down, and cloud, forever, the cheering prospect? We trust not. Courage then, and to the ballot boxes, to preserve the good.

## "A Nut for the locos to Crack."

To show that the assertions of the locos about Protection afforded to wool are all fallacious and absurd, we need but to point out one fact.

They say that foreign wool equal in quality to our Vermont wool is purchased at a price below 7 cents a pound, and by the new Tariff is subject to only 5 per cent. duty, amounting, as they say, to 2½ mills per pound duty. Well, suppose then the wool costs 6 cents and 7 mills and pays the 2½ mills duty, it will then be worth not quite 7 cents in our market, and the cost of freight, say 1 cent a pound, added, makes it 8 cents a pound. Now, if this were true, why do not manufacturers buy this foreign wool instead of sending agents all over Vermont to pay 25, 30 & 35 cents as they have done the past six weeks, so that there is scarcely a lot now to be found. Are they so patriotic or are they so foolish as to pay this price for Vermont wool when they could buy foreign wool of the same quality for eight cents? This shows the barefacedness of the locofoco humbuggers, their folly and dishonesty.

## A Sum worth Saving.

The Watchman in answering the epilogues of the Montpelier Patriot for the increased value of wool, makes the following statement which shows some of the fruits of the new Tariff realized by Vermont:

"But it is high time to avert to the big gun of the Patriot. Admit the decreased importations—admit all—says that paper, yet what a miserable pittance does wool now bring, compared to the prices under Jackson and Van Buren! Surely it is miserable in comparison—but not so miserable a pittance as this same Van Buren left to the wool-growers, and which his party attempted to fasten upon them forever. This is the point: has the Tariff improved the prices which Van Buren left? We have shown that it has; every wool-grower, indeed, knows that it has. The Tariff found prices in Vermont ranging from 22 to 28 cents—averaging perhaps 25, it has run a year, and prices range from 25 to 35, and in some instances 38—averaging 30. Here, then, is a clear gain already of 5 cents a pound, which on a single year's clip is a gain to Vermont of

\$184,661 75!

In fact the gain is far more than this; we think the quantity already sold this year must be nearly equal to two clips, and that the actual gain to the farmers, by the operation of the Tariff on wool alone, has very far exceeded the above sum.

Finally the Patriot thus "sums up the whole matter."

"To sum up the whole matter: The very manner in which this wool was bought shows that it was the effect, not of the tariff, but of a combination of the manufacturers, or speculators, or purchase all, or nearly all, the wool in the country, at a low price, at once—at a blow. Suppose you the tariff could produce this effect?—could create wool buyers in all parts of the country at once? Magical indeed!"

That is, the increased demand for wool is all owing to the demand for it! But how came the manufacturers to make this rush for wool, and to increase their prices? Why should they make a rush to buy up the wool "at a low price, at once, at a blow?" We can tell the Patriot that it was the Tariff which revived manufactures, and thus created this active demand for domestic wool,—it is the Tariff which has lessened the foreign importations and so far compelled the manufacturers to take the domestic. And we can also tell that print, that if the manufacturers have

now made a rush to buy at low prices, it is simply because they know that the Tariff is daily operating to increase prices. They clearly see, what the Patriot is so unwilling to acknowledge, that under this Tariff wool has already advanced 20 per cent., and that it probably will advance still more.

## Great Whig triumph in Tennessee!

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH IN TENNESSEE.—The triumph of the Whigs is most satisfactory and complete. THE LEGISLATURE IS WHIG IN BOTH BRANCHES—TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS ARE FREE—Jones is re-elected by an increased majority, and 4 of the members of Congress elected are Whigs! Well done Tennessee! Nobly have the PEOPLE rebuked the unpurged conduct of the factious thirteen. The battle has been openly and boldly fought for the Tariff and the U. S. Bank, and nobly has the cause of good principles triumphed over faction, treachery and Loco-Focoism. The Whigs have elected FOURTEEN Senators, and the Locos but eleven. This gives the Whigs a majority of THREE in the Senate.

The House so far stands 39 Whigs, 30 Locos; six to be heard from, which will be equally divided, but, even if the Whigs lose all, it cannot affect the result. THE WHIGS HAVE ALREADY ELECTED A MAJORITY.

Better and happier than all this—we have now the power to prevent the repeal of one of the wisest and most beneficial laws that can be found on the Statute Books of the Nation. We have in our power to preserve, inviolate, a measure that has brought our country up, with astonishing rapidity, from the depths of pecuniary embarrassment and distress, to a state of fair and honorable prosperity. We can now hold firmly on to that system, which has flooded our country with the precious metals—which has greatly reduced our foreign indebtedness, & which has enabled our commercial and manufacturing interests to relieve themselves from the vast burthens with which they were oppressed. The grand cry of "REPEAL—REPEAL!"—which has been echoed and re-echoed from the Loco-Foco ranks, will now be but as an idle and ineffectual sound. The present thrice-blessed Tariff system will be preserved, and protected from the merciless fangs of the free trade Loco-Focos. The system will now become the settled policy of the country. Blessings—Blessings upon the noble Whigs of Tennessee, for the efforts they have made for its preservation.

WHIGS OF VERMONT!—Send back to the noble Whigs of Tennessee from your ballot boxes, one loud responsive AMEN—PRESERVE THE TARIFF!

THE OLD 2½ MILLS STORY REVIVED—PAYING DEAR FOR THE WHISTLE. While the Tariff was pending in Congress last year, and indeed after it was passed, the people were repeatedly told that it would afford no Protection, and especially to wool.—We were told by the locofoco leaders that wool would be protected only 2½ mills per pound, & that Calicoes would be 100 per cent. higher, & wool a mere waste on the farmer's hands.

The Tariff has operated one year—Calicoes are 25 per cent. cheaper, wool has advanced 25 per cent, and the State has been full of agents to buy it up and hardly a lot of unsold wools can now be found.

But in the mean time these locofoco writers have continued to repeat their stories of no Protection, and so generally have they made their readers believe them, that the wool agents have actually bought wool in towns where locofoco newspapers were generally read, 5 cents cheaper than has been sold of the same quality in towns where correct intelligence had been circulated,—and of men who looked to the law and its effects, rather than to the revilers of the Tariff, to estimate the value of the article.

We have inquired into this matter some in this quarter, and we know that in a town where locofoco newspapers are read almost exclusively wool-buyers have made their purchases, this year, on an average 20 per cent. cheaper—or thereabouts—than they did in towns not 20 miles distance—where men looked at the markets and not at the 2½ mills electioneering and anti Tariff articles in the locofoco newspapers, to ascertain the value of wool.

The reply of the wool seller to S. W. Jewett, the "Weybridge Farmer," as the locos call him, but a locofoco candidate for the Senate in Addison County, and who has been writing against the Tariff of late, is to the point. As the wool-seller returned from Market, the Weybridge Farmer asked him how much he got for his wool? "Not so much as I should if you had minded your own business," was the reply. The locofocos have, for political effect, written down the price of wool, and we sincerely believe that from 50 to \$100,000 less money has been paid to the Farmers of Vermont for wool, on this account, than they otherwise would have received. But it is some satisfaction to think that a smaller share of this sum has been lost by whigs, who are too wise to be humbugged either out of their votes or their wool—by having wool pulled over their eyes. If people will be cheated by their leaders out of their votes and money out of their pockets too, they must blame themselves.

These things are the result of the 2½ mills locofoco humbuggeries. The story tellers may get votes, but they who believe them lose their money.

UNION! UNION! must be our rallying cry—let nothing be lost by disunion. Our opponents are trying to draw off Whig votes so as to cheat "honest John Mattocks" out of an election by the people. If they succeed he goes to the Legislature, and we must look out for that. NO DISSENSIONS!—A Whig Representative, determined to have in every town where union, zeal, and a manful contest can secure one. Locofocoism will appear in all shapes to divide the Whigs—where they cannot do it directly they will attempt to do it indirectly. We must look out for them, and defeat all their games by union and zeal throughout our ranks. In union there is strength.

THE next No. of our paper will be printed on Saturday morning next. In directions where the stages cannot take them, if our friends will improve convenient opportunities to send for them they can have their packages.

## Whigs of 1843!

The question to be decided at the next election is, shall Vermont show to the nation that she is still strong in her attachments to a Protective Tariff. All eyes are turned to the Switzerland of America.—Here is the battle to be fought, between the advocates of Free Trade and the friends of the Tariff.—The one system in its immediate tendency is calculated to overthrow those principles, upon which our country has arisen to its present glory and renown, the other system (the Tariff) in its practical operation, is calculated to still give an increased lustre to our name, in the onward progress of industry throughout the Country, and the consequent increase of wealth and power. These systems are both before the people. Antagonists they necessarily are and must be in their nature. In the success of which is Vermont most interested? Rather we might ask, in the utter overthrow of which would the Vermont farmer rejoice? Is the Tariff destroyed, the hills that now are covered with sheep would go to waste. The farmer would sit down and reflect upon days past and gone in which his labor was not without its just reward. The manufacturer would be compelled to shut up his factory. Looms and spindles would cease their hum. The water privileges upon our many streams that now course their way down from our mountains and hills would go unimproved. Our villages that now are kept up and sustained by capital invested in manufactures, would droop and business stand still.

## Destroy the Tariff

and hundreds of millions of dollars are at once to all practical purposes thrown away. Destroy the Tariff, and you strike a death blow to the interests of the poor man. Destroy the Tariff, and you make as the results, distinctions in society at once unjust and cruel. The poor are made miserably poor, and the rich immensely so. Money is power. Put it into the hands of the few, and you furnish means to oppress the many. We cannot but abominate Free trade, for we see in it death to the interests of all claims in society, that ought to receive the fostering care and protection of Government. We are disgusted with men who lead the great mass of the Locos, who are willing to barter away the rights and interests of a confiding people, to purchase Southern votes, and secure Southern favor. We despise this cringing fawning sycophancy. We hope Vermonters will tell such men through the

## Ballot Box

this fall, that they know

## Their own Rights

and will maintain them. The Ballot Box is a terror to evil doers. It speaks so as to be understood. Whigs

## Rally, rally

to the Ballot Box, and from hill and valley let a shout go up from

30,000

freemen

Vermont goes for the Tariff.

Let South Carolina hug Free Trade.

The one a land of Freemen.

The other a land of Slaves. People's Press.

LOOK AT IT. The locofoco papers are publishing the importations of wool before the Tariff was passed to show that it has not decreased the amount of importations of foreign wool, while they do not publish the returns to the Treasury department which show a decrease of about EIGHT TENTHS for the first six months after the new Tariff took effect. All this is done to get the people to vote for their repeat candidates.

For the Caledonian.

## THE RIGHT WAY.

MR. EDITOR:—Efforts are making by some of my Anti Slavery friends in this county to draw off Whig abolition votes from Governor Camp, one of the candidates for the Senate, which, in my judgment are wrong. Gov. Camp, early & late, has maintained strict abolition principles, has gone and does now go as far as any of our friends, and has done more for the cause than most any one of our abolition candidates. And if we leave him we do not expect to elect the gentleman nominated by some of our party as a 3d candidate for the Senate: and as a plurality elects, by voting for him we open wide the door to let in the candidate opposed to the Whigs, and who, for all I ever heard goes with the party that has voted for gag rules, to suppress petitions, and to oppose human rights, in every shape. The result, then, in my mind, of voting for a third candidate leads to a possibility of the election of one who has no sympathy for our cause, and whose party in Congress have gone against us, and against the Northern Whigs too, who, I must confess have battled nobly for human rights, on the floor of Congress.

Gov. Camp is with us on this question, and my feelings are with the Whigs, for I think their political principles are more democratic, and especially favor the cause of free labor & general prosperity. Hence, I must advise my Anti-Slavery brethren to vote for an old and steady friend to our cause, thereby further correct political principles, and especially keep from our Senate a man who has not, to my knowledge, ever uttered an opinion favorable to the cause of human rights. I would not for my right hand vote in a way that would thus indirectly elect an opponent of our cause, for it would not be different in the result, than if I voted directly for him: but in voting for Gov. Camp I avoid this and help elect an undoubted friend: and so my humble advice is to all my Whig Anti-Slavery friends to do likewise. ALBANY.

Josiah S. Little, Esq. of Portland, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Cumberland district Maine.

IF we had an incorrect copy of Gen. Mattock's letter from which to copy it into our paper, and one error escaped correction. The last sentence should have read as follows: "Pro me; si mereor, in me." For me; if I deserve it, against me.

The Governor of New Hampshire has set apart the thirtieth day of November next to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and Praise throughout that Commonwealth.